

DEAF-MUTE'S JOURNAL.

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THE INDUSTRIAL POSITION OF THE DEAF

Paper read by A. W. Taylor, Supt. Leeds
(England) Institution for the Adult Deaf.

The subject of my paper is not new to the members of British Deaf and Dumb Association. Only last October a resolution was passed at our Delegates' Meeting in Newcastle pointing out that present day industrial conditions are seriously impeding the entry of Deaf youths and girls into suitable employment, and that the prospects of the Adult Deaf in industry are also seriously affected. The resolution further urged the necessity for an immediate inquiry, requesting the National Institute for the Deaf to take it in hand.

It is common knowledge to us that the N. I. D. has since sent out a questionnaire advancing the matter, a step further.

We, who are more intimately connected with the Deaf, are in unanimous agreement that difficulties do exist. We are all agreed that something should be done, but we are beginning to realize that our discussions and resolutions are futile, unless we can secure influential public opinion to side with us. For that reason we now enlist the help of an organization with larger opportunities of reaching the public. It is only too true that "the world will not heed unless the sound is loud and it will soon forget unless it is oft repeated."

It is surprising, even to us, how little understood are the handicaps confronting the Deaf. The general public spontaneously recognise blindness as a terrible affliction and pass over deafness as of little moment. Some people glibly say "Well the Deaf can read," as if the power to read were the panacea for all ills. As a matter of fact, the Blind can read with far greater facility and pleasure than the Deaf can. The very first result of Deafness is a lack of speech and language. To give the child language is the great and primary difficulty. That is the problem of the teacher and although great and wonderful work is done in our Schools for the Deaf the language difficulty is rarely more than partially overcome. Throughout life the Deaf are always handicapped by a paucity of language. Written and printed language is speech committed to paper, and the Deaf are often only partially able to comprehend written instructions, and it is plain to see that extensive reading ability will never be enjoyed by all the born Deaf.

One of the first workshop difficulties of the Deaf, lad or girl is the uncertainty of written or verbal communication. Employers complain of the loss of time in writing down instructions and also of them not being understood. The speaking and lip reading ability of the Deaf, although of infinite value in the home circle, does not meet the case in the workshop of the Deaf are faced immediately they leave school with the speech and language difficulty—a very great handicap indeed, and one not to be lightly disregarded.

The compulsory education of a normal child commences at the age of five and terminates at fourteen. In the case of the deaf child compulsory education commences at seven, and he or she cannot leave until the end of the term in which he attains the age of sixteen.

This means that the deaf boy or girl begins to look for work when over 16 years of age, whereas most normal youths at the same age have a better education and two years workshop or technical experience.

Is not this an unnecessary handicap, may one might say an injustice, inflicted on the deaf at the very commencement of their industrial life? Let us be insistent that the education of the Deaf should compulsory commence at 5—the same age as that of the normal and also the blind child.

In spite of these handicaps it is re-assuring to be able to state that many of the deaf, when given a fair chance, have proved their ability to become efficient craftsmen or professional workers. No less a person than Mr. Henry Ford, the millionaire motor-car manufacturer has stated that when suitably placed in his works, he has found the deaf to be as efficient as normal workmen, practically 100 per cent.

You will notice that Mr. Ford makes special mention that they must be suitably placed, and here is another difficulty which presents itself when trying to place a deaf person in the industrial world.

There seems to be certain trades which are recognised as suitable for the deaf and these vary in different localities. For instance, in Leeds the 3 main occupations of our Deaf men are cabinet-making, French polishing and pressing in clothing factories. In Sheffield they are cutlery-making, cabinet-making and boot-repairing. In Hull cabinet-making, French polishing and painting. In London cabinet-making and joinery, French polishing, boot-making and repairing, tailoring, Liverpool, cabinet-making and joinery, polishing and coach-painting. In Edinburgh, tailoring, boot-repairing and book-binding. In Glasgow they are bookbinders, tailors, and litho-artists.

Speaking generally, one would say that—the chief occupations of the Deaf are tailoring, boot-making and repairing, cabinet-making and French polishing. But lately there has been much competition in those trades owing to disabled soldiers or ex-service men being trained for similar jobs, and also to the fact that even criminals are being taught some of these trades while serving their sentence, in the hope that upon their discharge they will attempt to obtain honest work. We see, therefore, that the time has come when we must try to enlarge the range of trades in which the Deaf may find occupation. Surely more deaf boys should be capable of being taught such trades as painting and decorating, sign and ticket writing, book-binding, lithography, stone letter cutting, etc.

If an effort is made to get more deaf boys into such trades, it will relieve the overcrowding in the more popular occupations and tend to lessen unemployment among the Deaf.

During the War, unemployment among the Deaf was practically nonexistent. The Deaf found it comparatively easy to keep in regular work, and were even sought after by employers. It was hoped that the employer's experiences of the capabilities of Deaf workmen during that period would enable the Deaf to keep in regular work afterwards, but this has not been the case. While a few deaf men were able to stick to a new kind of work taken up during war-time, for example—a pre-war presser is now a joiner and in the union too, and another, formerly a stone mason, is now a steel welder in a good many cases, deaf men who left the trade they had learnt or were learning and went on munition work, found it impossible to get back to their old occupations.

At the present time we know that in the large towns and cities there are quite a number of deaf men out of work, but we must remember that in July, there were 1,368,126 normal hearing people, including 65,000 juveniles also unemployed throughout the country, so that this fact in itself is not disconcerting, but it is significant that the older deaf men, who have been apprenticed and learnt a trade thoroughly are not often unemployed, whereas the young men of today are not able to keep in regular employment because they are not all-round skilled workmen. This is largely the result of changing conditions. Apprenticeship in the true sense of the world, that is, "that the employer shall undertake to teach the apprentice the same business whereby that person shall be able to earn his living," is in many trades dead and in others dying. Division of labour for rapid production makes thorough training impossible. A lad entering a factory or workshop is confined to single department and sometimes to a single process in that department. In this one kind of work the lad becomes skilled and useful to the employer, but this narrows the limit of his future work. When thrown out of employment he remains unemployed until he can find a market for his limited skill.

The Ministry of Labour have instituted an inquiry into the decline of the apprenticeship system because they are becoming concerned

about the supply of capable workmen for the future. They find that the parents of today object to their sons being bound to one place for a long period, and also, on the other hand, masters do not care to bind themselves to teach the trade, so we have the unbound "learner," who regards himself free to leave at any time, and if you add to this feeling of freedom the present day lack of concentration and self-reliant energy, which characterises many of the young people of today, you will see that the present day youth is often changing or wanting to change his employment. One must hope that the old system of apprenticeship will come back.

The King's Roll is also another factor contributing towards the unemployment among Deaf men. We find that about 30,000 employers have given their word to employ a certain proportion of disabled ex-servicemen wherever possible, and undoubtedly many of the jobs so given could be done by deaf men, who now are excluded from competing for them. This year there are 28,500 employers employing 350,000 ex-servicemen.

Again, by an agreement between colliery owners and the Miners' Federation deaf men have practically no chance of getting work on pit tops.

For these jobs, preference

must now be given to miners whose

wounds make them unable to

work at the coal face. Of course,

except in Wales, deaf men have

never been able to obtain work as

actual miners, but they were often

employed on mine heads. Here is

another channel closed to the Deaf.

It would perhaps at this point be interesting and instructive to review some of the Acts passed in recent years, which bear upon the social and industrial positions of work-people.

While it is granted by all that the Acts in the main are of

great benefit to those concerned, yet

often a minority, among whom are

the deaf, do not gain but are penalised

by the conditions imposed.

The first Act I would mention is the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906. This provides that every workman can call upon an employer for compensation should an injury be sustained in his service. That

simple and apparently just Act re-

sulted in making it more difficult for

deaf people to obtain employment,

because the Insurance Companies

refused to insure deaf workers at

the ordinary premium, and therefore

masters would not employ them.

You will remember the agitation

and deputations by getting these re-

strictions removed, but this matter

was only satisfactorily settled in

1913, seven years after the passing

of the Act.

Again in 1909 the Trades Board

Act was passed. This stated that

at a certain age a worker must not

be paid less than a certain minimum

rate indicated in the Act. At first

only a few trades were affected, but

since then more of the occupations

followed by the Deaf have been in-

cluded. It thus follows that a

deaf lad or girl over 16 years of age

must be paid the same minimum

wage as a hearing worker, who has

already had two years experience in

the work, having left school at 14.

Naturally the deaf person's chances

of employment are adversely affect-

ed.

The primary object of this Act was

to help the poorer work people and

prevent sweat labour, but the Act

allows exception to be made under

the minimum rates to be paid to

certain people. Among these ex-

ceptions a deaf person may be in-

cluded. It thus happens that an un-

scrupulous employer might at-

tempt to pay less than the minimum

to deaf workers, just because they

were deaf.

On the other hand we find that

the Health Insurance Act of 1912,

and the Unemployment Insurance

Acts 1920-25, have been of the

greatest benefit to the Adult Deaf,

but here again the adolescent is

affected.

At 16, as soon as the deaf boy or

girl starts working, the two cards

must be stamped, whereas the

ordinary normal youngster can be

employed for two years before the

employer has to stamp the cards.

For this reason employers prefer

young people at 14.

In 1909 the Labour Exchange

Act established Bureaus all over the country, at which persons unemployed register and are put in touch with employers requiring workers. So far as my personal experiences goes, the Labour Exchange officials give every help possible to the Deaf. Lately though, these Exchanges have been compiling statistics classifying the men, and they report that four per cent of the men registering are "unemployable," in their opinion. One wonders whether the Deaf are included in this "unemployable" class, and if so, it shows the need for more propaganda on our part, to prove what the Deaf can do. Lists of Deaf people employed, and the nature of their occupations kept by each Society or Mission, would be a help towards this.

The Education Act of 1918 creates a double difficulty. A deaf scholar must attend school until the end of the term after attaining the age of 16. This means that several deaf pupils may leave school and want work at the same time. Not only has the deaf youth of 16 his own kind to compete against, but at exactly the same time that he leaves school hundreds of normal children 14 years of age in his district are also entering the labour market.

Trades Union Rules, while not Legislation, may be referred to here. At one time a number of Unions penalised the deaf, taking their contributions, but not allowing them full benefits, while others would not admit them at all. However, during the war, when men had to do all kinds of work and regulations were often unobserved, Trades Unions were not so strict about admitting new members into full Union benefits, and now, speaking generally, deaf men are admitted into the Unions on equal terms with their hearing fellow-workers.

So far, we have taken a general survey of the position occupied by the deaf in Industry and more particularly how they are handicapped by nature and regulations.

Let us now turn to other communities of physically handicapped persons and see the position in which they stand.

Under the Blind Persons Act of 1920, the blind are being helped in various ways by the State. When the blind leave school it is the duty of the local Municipal Authority to look after their welfare. Training classes are held in the various Institutions and Workshops for the Adult Blind, and grants are received from the Board of Education. Realising their handicap the State allows them the Old Age Pension at the age of 50.

Under the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913 the local authorities have also the duty of doing something for young mental defectives after they leave school. In Leeds a whole time official has been appointed to supervise this work.

He has a central office and two clerks to keep records and do the routine work. There is also provided a building in which these mental defectives are being taught boot-repairing and other suitable occupations.

Even the normal "hearing" adolescent is catered for by the State. We have the Juvenile Advisory Committees (Labour Exchanges Act) and the choice of Employment (Education Act). The former is a Board of Trade scheme, whereby the Board conducts a Juvenile Labour Exchange and furnishes both the funds and the officials. The latter permits the Juvenile Exchange to be administered by the local Education Authority and sanctions a grant of money in aid of the work. At Bolton the Board of Trade method is adopted. At Leeds the Education Authority do the work.

Now what happens in the case of the young Deaf people? Certainly a special education is provided from the age of 7 to 16 years, but after that the State practically washes its hands of them. They can, of course, register at the Juvenile Exchange, where the officials are very sympathetic and willing to help, but they soon find out the difficulties. In Leeds, for example, 1,200 boys 14 years old left school at the end of July, also two deaf boys over 16 years old. What chance have these two in such a crowded labour market.

The only other chance for the Deaf lad or girl is to go to the local Missioner for the Deaf, if there is one, or to the Special Schools after Care Committee, where they have such.

These voluntary efforts can only be at best, however, do restricted work, and our ultimate hope is to be found in the fact that the State, as shown by what it has done for the Blind and Mentally Defective, is now realising the importance of welfare work especially among boys. The Board of Education, the Ministry of Labour, the Home Office and the Ministry of Health are seeking in various ways to couple up the State and voluntary social work. This means that the State bears a share of the cost and thus removes from social workers the awful burden of financial worry.

What remains for us to do, is to be decided among ourselves in what way the State can best help the Deaf and then press our claims unanimously before the Government.

As a step towards this end, a scheme should be evolved and submitted to the Government. First and foremost we should agitate for the compulsory education of the Deaf child from 5 years of age, as in Scotland.

But it is not sufficient to simply put into a local school all the Deaf children living in the district. We want, after the first year, a better classification. An admirable system, to my mind, has been adopted in Denmark. There are less than 400 deaf children in the whole of Denmark, yet they have been classified and put into 5 different kinds of schools.

For the first year they all go to a preparatory school, where they are carefully observed and are afterwards drafted into the kind of school most suitable for them. In England we have over 6,000 deaf children in about 50 schools, whose numbers on roll range from 40 to 50, at Bolton to about 400 at Margate.

It is impossible to successfully classify deaf children in a small school. I would advocate two or more large preparatory schools, taking all deaf children for 2 years from 5 to 7 years of age. From these schools they should proceed according to the teachers' reports to either a school for the semi-deaf, or a school for the totally deaf, or a school for the dull and feeble-minded deaf. One of each type of school to be in the North and one in the South of England. The children

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

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EDWIN A. HODGSON, *Editor.*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 163d Street and Fort Washington Avenue), is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-bolding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notice concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged at the rate of ten cents a line.

A Happy New Year:

THIS ISSUE begins the fifty-fifth year of service of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

It has always been published for the welfare of the deaf, and in the future, as in the past, will continue to espouse their interests.

The news promulgated through these columns has invariably been reliable and has always been published promptly.

State conventions and school reunions have been given a place, so that one school knows what the graduates of other schools are doing.

The balls, and other popular social events, have been recorded, and given stimulus to the lighter side of the lives of the silent.

The individual successes of the deaf have been told with pleasure, for each example has inspired others with encouragement and confidence and renewed effort to higher achievement.

The religious work, the charitable movements, the public projects, the educational advancement, have all been duly chronicled.

We have fearlessly exposed the schemes of unscrupulous fakirs, who threaten to mulct the confiding deaf people, and endeavored to warn them of the menace of impostors and the fields of their operations.

Such in brief has been the policy of the past, which we will try to make more and more effective.

As deaf people, we are proud of the work of our two great associations—the National Association of the Deaf, and the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf—the first of which has been actively engaged in conserving the public rights of the deaf and will hold to its convention this summer in Washington, D. C.; and the latter, which has progressed by leaps and bounds, until it has over one hundred Divisions, and a cash balance of over \$700,000.

We hope that the year 1926 will bring all good things to the deaf, that their lives may be filled with much joy and little sorrow. To one and all we extend the time-worn but sincere greeting:

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

REV. J. STANLEY LIGHT, who was ordained to the diaconate less than a year ago, in Boston, Mass., will be ordained to the Holy Order of Priesthood, at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 12th, in the historic Trinity Church, Copley Square, Boston, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Massachusetts.

Since the tragic death of Rev. George H. Heffron, New England has been without an ordained minis-

ter to the deaf, although Mr. Light has officiated as a lay reader, and later as a deacon. The mission field is quite large, and they have now as lay readers Mr. Edwin W. Frisbee, Massachusetts; Mr. Ernest A. Sargent, Rhode Island; Messrs. William F. Durian and Mr. Walter G. Durian, Connecticut.

The New York Times had the following in its issue of January 2d:

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Harry Humphrey Moore, American painter, died suddenly in his Paris home today. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday in the Church of Saint Philippe du Roule.

For more than sixty years, almost until his death at the age of 81, Harry Humphrey Moore had been painting. And his work was done in nearly every country in the world, most of it at his studio in Paris, 75 Rue de Courcelles.

He was born in New York. From the age of 3 he was deaf. He received his education at the Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Philadelphia, from Professor David Bartlett at Poughkeepsie, and at the Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Hartford, Conn. He began his art studies with Professor Ball in New Haven, continuing under S. Waugh in Philadelphia, and Jerome, Boulanger and Yvon at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

In 1870 he went to Granada, Spain, and made oil sketches of the Alhambra. Later he painted Moorish scenes in Tangier, Tetuan and Fez. He lived in this city from 1874 to 1881, then visited San Francisco, Japan and Paris, and spent nine years in Nice before making his permanent home in Paris. The Spanish Order of Carlos III was conferred on him. He was married in 1872 to Isabel de Cistue, of Saragossa. Mr. Moore's father was Captain George H. Moore, and one of his ancestors was the famous miniature painter, Ozelis Humphrey.

He is the last of two deaf brothers who were eminent in two professions. Dr. Gideon E. Moore, who graduated from Yale and Heidelberg Universities, and died over twenty-five years ago, was famed as an Analytical Chemist. Harry Humphrey Moore came to this country during the war, returning to France after the Armistice was signed.

DR. JAMES C. CARSON, who was Superintendent of the New York Institution for one year, forty-three years ago, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on January 1st, aged seventy-eight years. He afterwards became superintendent of the State School for Mental Defectives, at Syracuse, and served for twenty-eight years. He made several contributions to the science of mental disease.

New England Thanksgiving Dinner.

A genuine New England Thanksgiving was celebrated by members of the Carroll family at a dinner at the old homestead at Southwest Harbor, Me. Twenty-two sat down at the long table spread in the spacious old kitchen. It was the 100th anniversary of the first meal served in the house, which was built in 1825 by John Carroll, and has been in the possession of the family for a century. The dinner was a duplicate of the first one, and the roast goose was served from the same black platter from which the Carrolls have eaten their holiday dinner for 100 years from generation to generation.

ST. THOMAS' MISSION FOR THE DEAF

Christ Church Cathedral, Thirteenth and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo. The Rev. James H. Cloud, M.A., D.D. Priest-in-Charge. Mr. A. O. Steidemann, Lay Reader. Miss Hattie L. Deem, Sunday School Teacher.

Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. Woman's Guild, first Wednesdays, 2:00 P.M.

Lectures, Third Sundays, 7:30 P.M. Socials, Fourth Saturdays, 8:00 P.M. Special services, lectures, socials and other events indicated on annual program card and duly announced.

You are cordially invited and urged to attend. Tell and bring your friends.

PITTSBURGH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Eighth St., between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way. Rev. T. H. Acheson, Pastor. Mr. Dan Baker, Interpreter for the Deaf. Sabbath School—10 A.M. Sermon—11 A.M. Prayer meeting on first Wednesday evening of each month at 7:45 P.M. Everybody Welcome.

CHICAGO.

Behold the snappy, speedy Seipp, (The silent prototype of Gipp) Who now returns from Akron-town, Where rugged rubber-workers frown. On pay-checks less than forty buck— Seipp went to try his football luck— But rain is rain, and mud is mud, And half-backs cannot run, dek Bud. The terrible tale astounds high h— even— They won one game, but played eleven.

Jack Seipp, left half-back on this year's Goodyear Silents football team, of Akron, Ohio, got back just as the old year ended, bitterly disappointed with the record made by the once famous "Silents."

"This is known in college football circles as 'the year of the Big Mud,'" says Seipp. "And we deaf are dry-field performers. Even Grange, could not get going this year like he used to, and neither could we. Out of eleven games played, we lost eight, tied two and won one—certainly not a record to bring spectators out in the rain. As a consequence, where we expected to pocket over \$250 each player when the team disbanded, it rather looks as if we will not receive a cent. Much was expected from Louis Masinkoff, of Chicago, star of the 1924 Gallaudet College team—the lad whose 98-yard run last year was featured in all the newspapers. Masinkoff suffered a torn ligament in the first half of his first game for us, and never played again."

Seipp himself, a quick-twisting back on the exact plan of Grange, was quite handicapped by the mud. He states Akron folks are fine, and likes the place. "But I can't save money there, so am going back to Evansville, Wis., where there are no temptations, and I can accumulate a fat purse," he concludes.

Seipp says between 150 and 250 silents works in Goodyear, earning from \$20 and \$45—with an average of, say, \$35 to \$40. Some 40 additional silents work in the Firestone rubber plant. Goodrich and General Tire still refuses employment to the deaf, just as they did during the war. "What most impressed me there was the fact some three dozen silents own fine cars—not Fords—and at least fifty silents own their homes.

Seipp left on the 2d for Evansville, near Madison, where he and two other silents—Braclaus and Bristol—plunk linotypes for the Antes Press, and also play on the Antes ball team in the city league.

The annual epidemic of Christmas trees has come and gone. The first of several was the M. E. program in the loop "citadel," December 22d. All records were broken when some 70 tons turned up, eager and expectant, but thanks to the \$26 netted from Mrs. Meinken's vaudeville (as already related in this column) there was something for each and all. A dramatic skit, "The Fool," was given, and the actors did extremely well for amateurs. It would have been highly appreciated at any other time—but emphatically not with a waiting tree and impatient kids around. The "citadel" is nearly as large as the Sac hall, but it was jammed to suffocation.

Profiting by this experience, the Pas-a-Pas cancelled its scheduled "side lines" in the dramatic line, when it gave its tree on the 26th, contenting itself with a hymn by Mrs. Anna Harris and an address by past president Jesse Waterman. Then Santa came out of the fireplace and the fun began. Chairman, George Brashar, saw to it that every child was satisfied; the toys were better than ever.

The same evening the Sac gave its annual Christmas tree, although the Sac program, as originally computed for this column, called for the tree on the 27th, and a buncu and dance on the 26th. All Angels' held their tree on the 24th.

Kris Kringle was good to the Illinois Home for Aged Deaf. Each resident had his or her stocking up, and all were well filled. Chairman Milton Hart gave a goose dinner, and he and some members of the Board gave individual gifts to every resident. Among the many things sent by non-Board members were: Mrs. C. C. Colby of and Washington, D. C., \$5. Peoria I. A. D. branch, box of fruits, nuts and candy, also a gift for each. Mrs. J. Hall, large basket of goodies. Robey Burns, box of candy. Sidney Howard, of California, box of walnut kernels. Mrs. J. Solomon (hearing friend of Milton Hart) lots of gifts and \$100 in memory of her father, who died in Milwaukee recently. Mrs. Stryover, \$10.

Bidding hail and farewell as the old year gave way to the new, a packed house at the Silent Athletic Club proved far from silent. Fun flowed fast and furious. The young beauties were out in force, and several dozen visitors from Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and other points, felt well repaid for their long journeys in care-free frolicing and general spirit of hail-fellow well-met.

"If conventions interfere with pleasure, forget conventions," was the motto, and high and low paid homage to the God of Good Cheer. It was an evening typical of "Sac Spirit;" spirited spirit that warmed the cockles of mine heart. Confetti and streamers, vari-colored paper hats and cockades, scampers and scraps and horse-play, good eats at

reasonable prices, the doings lasted from six to six. Most of the narrow-minded wet-blankets remained away, staging small and exclusive house-parties. Well, New Year's comes but once a year, so let us aging Killjoys censure Flaming Youth for its sporadic and spirited, outbursts. We all used to be young and foolish once.

The Pas-a-Pas Club also celebrated with a good crowd. A watch night party was also held at the M. E. "citadel" in the loop, winding up with an hour of prayer. But there is only one Sac, and the Sac has only one real jamboree a year. You missed it if you missed it.

Arthur Tremaine and wife, of Detroit, were here several days as guests of the Wm. E. Easons, and were tendered a party by the Dorschers. Among the many other visitors to Chicago before the holidays recalled off-hand, may be enumerated: Harold Toops, New York City; Marcia Johnson, San Leandro, Cal.; Dale Paden, Scribner, Neb.; Emil Rosenfeld and wife, Milwaukee; Joe Schriller, Delavan.

Six Akron lads came to town for the New Year jamboree in the big Nash of Ed Hopkins, who made the 300 miles coming in 14 hours—not far behind average train time, this weather. The other five passengers were James Hooper, Abe Lee, Taylor Baker, Jay Brown and Rose Hutchinson.

(No, this is NOT a fresh scandal: Rose Hutchinson happens to be a man. This case is paralleled by the misname of that pretty ex-Gallaudetian, Miss Jim Crump, that Alex Pach is fond of springing in his sprightly column in the *Silent Worker*.)

Two men came from Springfield—Van Lewis and Eldon Gedney.

Bill Riordan, Clyde Rhinehart and Stanley Ferguson came from Dubuque, Iowa.

William Japes, of Detroit, spent several days here, following a two-week's tour of Michigan.

Ed Mattias came from Elgin, as did Mrs. Hannah Wright, newcomer from Iowa, who now works in Elgin.

Harold Hanson, of South Bend, spent a few days with his sister here, Mrs. David Eckstrom.

Israel Zimmerman went back to the Ford plant in Detroit, after two weeks here.

Five silents came down from Milwaukee.

Virgil Bower, of Kansas City, spent the holidays here; the first time I had seen him since he taught me to make gas-masks at Goodyear during the war.

The Joe Wondras spent the holidays with Joe's sister in St. Louis.

A dozen young Chicagoans attended the Christmas dinner party at the Elgin home of the Andrew Knaufs, Jr., December 20th. Decorations were attractive Christmas colors—a scheme carried out in the menu also. Bunco and Spider-web were played, the scores at bunco going to Mrs. Louis Ruskin, Mrs. Anna Goedde, Henry Pines and Bob Harding; while the spider-web scores were made by Mrs. Louis Ruskin, Miss Ruth Courtney, Bob Harding and Harry Fillinger.

Mrs. J. Graham, hearing daughter of Mrs. Dick, is spending a year in Brazil, South America, whose husband is in charge of the art advertising of the Brazil Coffee Combine.

W. Allman is back from several months in Los Angeles, where he went, hoping the climate would alleviate his rheumatism.

Mrs. Walter Whiston entertained the O. W. L. S. at a nice luncheon at her Evanston home on the 19th, two hearing neighbors kindly serving the meal to allow the popular young matron to devote her full time to entertaining.

Mrs. Fredo Hyman engineered a successful birthday surprise party for Mrs. Anton Tanzar on the 26th, gifts being profuse. Preceding a nice luncheon, "500" was played, prizes going to Mrs. G. Schriller, Mrs. W. Barrow, Mrs. L. Wallack and Miss Plonskinsky.

Mrs. Norris, whose husband died last spring, presented the M. E. "citadel" with a big hall clock, which Norris gave her 44 years ago, on Christmas evening. It is in fine condition and is highly appreciated.

Rev. P. J. Hasenstab ran up to see his daughter Grace, in Milwaukee, on the 26th.

Born December 18—To Mrs. Lester Hogeneyer, a girl.

Born December 19—To Mrs. W. Battersby, a boy. Both happy fathers have fully recovered.

Harry Hauskins is working here again after two years plunking a linotype in Kentucky tank-towns.

Archie Kerr got back from a long sojourn in Los Angeles some time ago, now operates a Ludlow in the non-union *Evanston News-Index*.

Frank Drapela, of Portland, Ore., has a job here operating a linotype, and will probably make his permanent residence in Chicago.

Dates ahead: January 9—Sac football dance. 23—Snowstorm dance, Sac. 30—Charleston, Sac. (Pas-a-Pas dates have not been given this writer, unfortunately, but the Pas is far from a dead one, and there are many socials pulled off there and at other smaller clubs.)

THE MEAGHERS.

When day breaks some men are too lazy to make use of the pieces,

Gallaudet College

The most artistic and impressive entertainment of the holidays occurred on Sunday evening, December 27th. The Y. W. C. A. presented a pantomime descriptive of the first Christmas night. When used with a theme as great as the birth of Christ, it is remarkable what power pantomime exerts.

Miss Clark, '28, opened the program with the song "Come Ye To Bethlehem." The pageant followed.

In the first scene four shepherds sat huddled about a campfire, while another stood watch. Presently a dazzling light fell on them, frightening them. The second scene showed Mary beside a crib and Joseph standing serenely by, the picture bringing to mind the hymn, "Away in a Manger." The shepherds came to the child in the third scene. The fourth scene symbolized the Three Wise Men finding the Star of Bethlehem, and the fifth scene revealed them worshipping the new-born king and laying gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh before him. Between acts Miss Jondle read appropriate passages from the New Testament.

The entire cast consisted of Preparatory students, as follows: Shepherds—Misses Buster, Koch, Gerlach, Goad and Belton. Joseph—Miss Palmer. Mary—Miss Campbell. The Three Wise Men—Misses DuBose, Brassey and Hughes. Miss Nelson concluded the program with a hushed rendition of that beautiful German classic, "Silent Night, Holy Night."

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A crowd that eclipsed all other entertainments during the year of 1925 was there.

Various kinds of fowls were sold. A clear profit of \$50.80 was realized.

Chairman Heymann and the officers of the club were jubilant over the venture, and now one will be held every year.

So many persons were so lucky that it would take up too much space to give their names.

The D. A. D. also held a Christmas tree party on December 24th

NEW YORK.

THE DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE CELEBRATES ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

On Saturday evening, January 2d, the Deaf-Mutes' Union League celebrated its Fortieth Anniversary, at the Academy, 109-115 West 79th Street.

The club was organized on January 3, 1886, by Messrs. Samuel Frankenheimer, Charles Bothner, Adolph Pfeiffer and Joseph Yaukauer.

Today the Deaf-Mutes' Union League has on its roster over 270 members, and several applications pending for admittance.

The affair last Saturday was perhaps the best the organization ever held, and during its existence it has held a celebration every year on its anniversary.

The committee in charge, thank to the liberal appropriation allowed them, went in for big things.

From 8:15 to 9:45 p.m., the following Vaudeville program was carried out:

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAM

From 8:15 to 9:45 o'clock

PROFESSOR KRIEGER—The Well-Known Magician.

BERT PAGE—Novel Contortion and Balancing Act.

JIMMY LOGUE—The Eccentric Comedy Juggler.

FITZ AND WITZ—Funny Acrobatic Clowns.

JOE WELCH—Comedy Wire Act.

EVERETT—Upside Down Man. He dances on his hands and does funny stunts upside down.

SAMPSON—Pianist.

The Academy has two large halls, the first is on the main floor, known as the dining room, the second is on the second floor, and is the ball room, and is much larger than the dining room.

The dining room was too small to accommodate the 324 that were present, consequently after the Vaudeville program, which was held in the ball room, all assembled down stairs to the floor below where an orchestra played the latest dance music, and though the room was crowded dancing was kept up till the twenty-five waiters arranged the floor above for the banquet.

In the centre of this large room there was ample space for the Cabaret.

Prior to the beginning of the banquet, Mr. Anthony Capelle, Jr., son of one of the members, who is employed by the Century Flash-light Photographers, took a flashlight photo, and half an hour afterwards was showing the members a proof, and he received over one hundred orders, and may get more later. Between courses the following Cabaret program was carried out.

PROGRAM

Presented by PROFESSOR LOUIS KRIEGER. Directed by ANTI VERHELS.

INDIAN DAWN—Ada Kray, Marge Ewers, Paula Worth, Kay Ewers, Mae Smith, Edna Kerts, Bertha Lacy, Dottie Ewers, Betty Cryan, Ethel McInnis.

SPANISH DANCE—Ada Kray.

REMEMBER WALTZ—Mae Smith, Edna Kerts, Ada Kray, Kay Ewers, Marge Ewers, Bertha Lacy, Dottie Ewers, Betty Cryan.

KAMARINSKIA—Edna Kerts, Ada Kray, Ethel McInnis, Betty Cryan, Kay Ewers.

ECCENTRIC DANCE—Paula Worth.

CHARLESTON BACK TO CHARLESTON—Ada Kray, Paula Worth, Mae Smith, Dottie Ewers, Bertha Lacy, Ethel McInnis.

SPECIAL

MISS SYLVIA STOLL, a hearing of one of our members, Mr. Simon Stoll, who appears nightly in "Rose Marie," will appear in two numbers. (1) Acrobatic Waltz. (2) Strolling Eccentric Number.

"Marvel" will appear in two special numbers, "The Pierrot Dance" and "Russian Dance."

"Marvel" not only gave his two dances as arranged for—but also contributed several more, and also gave a pantomime of a coon dialogue that was very laughable. This young man, who is a deaf-mute, and had only fulfilled a Broadway engagement a few minutes earlier.

Miss Sylvia Stoll, the hearing daughter of Mr. and Mr. Simon Stoll, who nightly appears in "Rose Marie," also did her dancing after her night's engagement, and though she is not used to the slippery floor of the ball room, her dance was far superior of the other ten girl dancers engaged, and the applause she received was well deserved, and we feel that her parents who were present were proud of her.

The menu was excellent, and reflects great credit on the Beerbohns, father and son, as well as their admirable attendants.

MENU

Fruit Cocktail

Consommé de Volaille Paysauns

Celerie Olives Gherkins

Salted Almonds

Saumon en Tranche Tartare

Pommes Parisienne

Riz de Veau en Casserole aux Champignons

Poulet Roti Petite Pois

Combination Salad, Russian Dressing

French Pastry

Cafe Noir

Apollonaris Celery Tonic

Ice Cream

More than 2,300 newspapers are printed every day in the United States, and the total of weeklies and other news publications is over 20,000. New York leads with 200 dailies, and Pennsylvania is second with 184. California has 181, and Illinois 160.

Seventeen years' labor on the part of a Spanish peasant has resulted in his acquiring a house carved out of solid rock. It possesses a balcony, garret, and cellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Averall, of Cookstown, motored down to Aurora on December 20th, to attend the

Canadian Clippings.

A very impressive scene took place at our service on December 27th, when the Rev. Dr. Richards christened the youngest of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ashland Martin, of Kitchener. The little one was given the name of Margaret Isabel Martin.

We were glad to see Mr. and Mrs. James Green, of Chesley, in our midst over the Yuletide holidays. Since we saw him last Jim has acquired a good deal of surplus flesh, and now tips the beam at nearly nine-score pounds.

Mr. Victor Reading, who has been employed by Mr. Thomas Middleton on his farm near Hornings Mills for the past two years, has completed his term, and returned to this city. He is now trying to pick up a city position.

Mr. Frank E. Harris went up to Kitchener for Christmas cheer at little Daniel's solicitation.

"Stand Fast in God" was the theme of a well delivered sermon by Mr. W. R. Watt, at our service on December 27th. Owing to the intense cold weather then prevailing, there was only a fair attendance. Mrs. Watt gave a beautiful Christmas carol, as a prelude to her husband's address.

Mr. Absolom Martin, of Kitchener, came down to join his wife and two daughters for the Yuletide joy at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Chapelle, where his wife and children had been for several weeks past.

Mr. John Marshall went up to London, to be with his parents over Christmas. His deaf brother, Russell, of Detroit, was also down to share in the family joys.

Owing to their close proximity to Christmas and New Year's days, the Epworth League cancelled its meetings on December 23d and 30th, but resumed its weekly gatherings on January 6th, 1926.

Mr. Peter McDougall enjoyed the Christmas week-end with a brother, who is attending college in Oshawa. Peter said he had a roaring time out there, skating, card-playing, and of course making himself "handy" with the college girls. No wonder his "fish stories" verified this. Here's to you, friend Peter.

Mr. Anival, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Shepherd, who was brought home from the Belleville School before Christmas on account of ill health, soon recovered, and left again on January 2d, for the halls of learning.

Mrs. Gerald O'Brien was out to her parental home in Peterboro, from December 31st to January 4th, and welcomed in the New Year at the home of her birth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tossell and children, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., presented the happy Yuletide with relatives and friends here.

The wife of Victor Reading's youngest brother died on December 17th, following the birth of her first child. The little one is thriving. We extend sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Walter and little daughter, of Fullerton, were the guests of their cousins at "Mora Glen," on December 30th.

We are pleased to see our Superintendent, Mr. J. R. Byrne, around again after being confined to his home with illness.

The Toronto Catholic Deaf Society held a very successful social at their parlors at Loretto Convent on December 24th, and there was a large turnout. A feature of the evening was the raffle for three valuable prizes. The lucky ones were: First, Mr. J. L. Godber, a beautiful cedar chest; second, Miss M. Landy, hearing sister of our Mr. H. F. Landy, who won a ton of coal, and third prize went to Mr. Doyle, a hearing friend, who carried off a beautiful club bag. All had a very happy time.

Miss Margaret Branfahr and Mrs. W. S. McCullough visited all Souls' Church, in Philadelphia, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. James Quinn, now of Colorado, are rejoicing over the birth of a baby-girl, which came on December 6th.

Miss Margaret Branfahr and Mrs. W. S. McCullough visited all Souls' Church, in Philadelphia, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Funk are the proud parents of a little girl, who arrived on December 29th. She will be named Eileen Wanda.

The eldest of the two remaining sisters of the late Theo. A. Froelich died last week.

New York's Fig Tree.

New York's Botanical Garden has a fig tree growing out of doors. While still too young to bear fruit, the tree appears to be thriving. It was presented to the garden by one of the members.

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Seventeen years' labor on the part of a Spanish peasant has resulted in his acquiring a house carved out of solid rock. It possesses a balcony, garret, and cellar.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Averall, of Cookstown, motored down to Aurora on December 20th, to attend the

meeting conducted by Mr. A. H. Jaffray, of Toronto. Those meetings in Aurora, are being attended by more of our friends than formerly.

Mrs. Hugh R. Carson, of Meaford, is an artist on fancy work that is attracting much comment and admiration. At the Meaford fall fair she carried off fourteen prizes, a feat that made her name famous as an expert with the needle.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Quinlan, of Stratford, left just before Christmas for Bremen and other parts down near Ottawa, where they are spending a month with the latter's parents and other relatives.

Mr. William Quigley, of Oshawa, after visiting Toronto friends stopped over in Whitby on his way home.

Christmas Day dawned bright with glow for Mr. and Mrs. John A. Moynihan, of Waterloo, but towards the close of the day a sad misfortune befell them. While on the way to the open skating rink at Victoria Park in Kitchener, Mr. Moynihan and his daughter, Beverly, were amusing themselves when suddenly Mr. Moynihan accidentally stepped into a rut left by automobiles, and unbalancing himself fell with his full weight on his left side. Passersby, who happened to be nearby, immediately hurried to his assistance and extracted his foot. Fearing for the worst a passing taxi was hailed, and he was conveyed home, but when the Dr. was summoned, he was found to be in a serious state, and was immediately rushed to the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, where an X-ray photo revealed a broken tendon in the left ankle and a badly bruised leg. The patient is now resting at home, but it will be a few weeks ere he will be back to work again.

HERBERT W. ROBERTS.

SEATTLE.

We shall begin our letter to the JOURNAL by announcing a few engagements. Miss Emma Lajambe is engaged to Rex Oliver, of Everett, and Osear Anderson to Miss Annie Ehnat, of Tacoma. Both these young ladies received their education at Vancouver, Rex at Vancouver, the Everett Day School, and the High School, while Oscar comes from North Dakota, where he attended school at Devils Lake.

We heartily congratulate these young people. As they are all very young, we do not expect that the wedding dates will be decided for some time.

Miss Genevieve Robinson is wearing a beautiful diamond ring in token of betrothal to Mr. Dean Horn, instructor of printing at Vancouver. We all expect their wedding bells to ring some time this coming year.

The engagement we announce is that of Mr. Robert Rogers, of Ellensburg, to Miss Helen Clifford, of St. Louis. Miss Clifford lost her hearing at the age of fifteen, and therefore can speak well and also read lips. We are very glad that our friend Robert has been so fortunate as to win her and are very anxious to make her acquaintance when she comes West. It has been a little lonely on that fine ranch out at Ellensburg, but after it has a young mistress it will be a changed place for Robert. We think the wedding will take place before many months.

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Miss Alice Wilberg is now Aunt Alice, her best Christmas gift being a brand new nephew. The little fellow was born at Providence Hospital, on Christmas morning, and weighs eight pounds. The young mother is Alice's only sister, but slightly older than Alice herself. Alice's smile was proud and bright when she announced the news, and we rejoice with her and her folks, hoping the little man will grow up to be a source of great happiness to them all.

Mrs. Vera Mackey was quietly married to Mr. Henssy Cookson about a week ago. We are sorry to have so brief an announcement of the wedding, but we have heard no details.

Mrs. Rudy Spieler spent about a week in Seattle, coming from Portland to attend the wedding of Miss Anna Larson to her brother, Mr. Ralph Pickett.

Miss Alma Davis is the guest of Mrs. Victoria Smith, the housekeeper of Roy Harris, till after New Year's.

Mr. Frank Kelly went home for a Christmas visit to his mother, at Port Angeles. It is his first visit home in two years.

Mr. Edward A. Leslie, of Spence Lake, Sask., has been very busy the past few weeks, hauling railroad ties from Bright Sands, 12 miles away, for a contractor.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Averall, of Cookstown, motored down to Aurora on December 20th, to attend the

all but one or two of the games played in the Commercial League. Mrs. Rod Campbell had a birthday party for her husband, evening of December 19th, and nearly forty of their friends showed up. Mr. Campbell received several tokens of goodwill from individual donors.

He is prospering, having had years of steady work and much overtime as a boiler maker. His wife regaled the crowd with such a feast of good things, turkey, ice-cream, pie, grape-juice, and so forth, that they were full to repletion.

The December Social of Gallaudet took place on December 26th, under the direction of Mrs. Victoria Smith. The crowd played various games, and the little bunches of mistletoe hung here and there, gave the boys excuse to improve the opportunity when any of the girls unconsciously wandered under them. The house had its Christmas decorations, and the tree was lighted, so that a Yuletide spirit presided over the party. Doris Nation will provide the entertainment for the January Social, which will also be held at 4747—16th Avenue, N. E.

Doris Nation is the latest new member to join St. Mark's deaf congregation, as she recently received her letter of transfer from her rector in Victoria, B. C. Recently she had a week off from the Bernis Bag Co., on account of slack work, and as it was just before Christmas, she took an agency for selling an adjustable toy, and sold so many that her profit was as great as if she had worked that week at the factory.

The sister of Mrs. True Partridge being sick for several days, the latter took her three small children to care for during their mother's indisposition, and for several days had five little children, whose ages ranged from two to eight years, depending on her. We called on her one evening, and found her very busy getting the little ones to bed. Her sister is now quite recovered.

The surprise of the evening came when President Christenson announced a little Christmas gift from the Guild to Mrs. Hanson, and Mrs. Smith handed her a beautiful fancy sweater. Mrs. Hanson was completely surprised, and too happy for words at this expression of good will.

One of the pleasant surprises Mrs. Hanson received this Christmas was a fruit cake made by Miss Margaret Wagner, of Pittsburgh. Miss Wagner and Mrs. Hanson were schoolmates together at the Western Pennsylvania School.

Mr. Waynescot, supervisor at the Salem, Oregon, school, is spending his Christmas vacation in Seattle.

Gallaudet birthday was commemorated on December 13th, with a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wright. About thirty were present. Mr. Wright made a few introductory remarks. Dr. Hanson briefly outlined the work of the Gallaudet, and told in detail about the proposed E. M. Gallaudet memorial.

Mrs. J. Bertram related a few personal reminiscences of President Gallaudet during her college days. Refreshments, consisting of oysters, rolls, coffee and fruit, were served. A charge of fifty cents per plate was made, and after paying expenses the proceeds will go to swell the E. M. Gallaudet fund. The guests spent the rest of the evening playing five hundred and other games.

The following additional contributions to the E. M. Gallaudet fund have been received:

Oscar A. Sanders 5 00
Lewis J. Gilmore 1 00
Lewis O. Christensen 5 00
Miss Alice E. Wilberg 1 00
Mr. and

Mispab

Go thou thy way, and I go mine;
Apart, yet not afar;
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are.
Yet "God keep watch 'twixt thee and
me."
This is my prayer.
He looks thy way, He looketh mine.
And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may lie,
Or which way mine will be;
If mine will leap through parching sand
And thine beside the sea,
Yet, "God keep watch 'twixt thee and
me."
So never fear
He holds thy hand, He clasps mine,
And keeps us near.

Should wealth or fame, perchance, be
thine,
And my lot lowly be;
Or you be sad and sorrowful,
And glory be to me;
Yet, "God keep watch 'twixt thee and
me."

Both be His care,
One arm 'round thee and one 'round me,
Will keep us near.

I sigh sometimes to see thy face,
But since this may not be,
I'll leave thee to the care of Him,
Who cares for thee and me.
I'll keep thee both beneath my wings;
This comforts dear,
One wing o'er the and one o'er me—
Lo, we are near.

And though our paths be separate,
And thy way is not mine,
Yet coming to the mercy seat,
My soul will meet with thine.
And "God keep watch 'twixt thee and
me."
I'll whisper there.
He blesseth thee, He blesseth me,
And we are near.

WIZARD OF ELECTRICITY

In October, 1923, America lost one of the most gifted and useful of her adopted citizens, Charles Proteus Steinmetz, who has been affectionately called "the little wizard of electricity." It was apparently a matter of chance that his services were rendered to America rather than Germany, but thoughtful people see the hand of Providence in the events that brought him to this country, where his great discoveries were used for the betterment of men rather than for their destruction.

Charles Steinmetz was born in 1865, the son of a poorly paid railroad employee living in Breslau, Germany. Crippled and deformed from his birth, in full manhood Charles measured only four feet, with an enormous head between his frail and narrow shoulders. Yet in this tiny body dwelt a brilliant mind and an indomitable spirit.

Although his resources were meager, the elder Steinmetz determined that his gifted son should have a fine education. By rigid economy he managed to send him to the Breslau University. Here he studied medicine and political economy for awhile, but finally the true bent of his genius asserted itself, and he concentrated on mathematics, chemistry and electricity.

Germany was at this time under stern and autocratic rule. The boy's sympathy was always with the common people the oppressed and downtrodden. The one party in Germany which dared to rebel against the existing order of things was the Socialist Party and a socialist Steinmetz became. The club which he joined fell under the displeasure of the government. Steinmetz and a number of other members were arrested, and then released, but one member, a medical student, was held for trial. As the accused in such cases were not allowed to see counsel or communicate with their friends, their chances for acquittal were but small. Steinmetz put his knowledge of chemistry to work in an ingenious effort to save his friend. He asked the government officials to allow the prisoner to have the necessary books to finish his thesis, as well as writing material, blotting paper, and a few toilet necessities, including toothpaste. Permission was some what grudgingly given, and every article sent to the cell was rigidly inspected by the government agent. At the trial the medical student made such a telling defense that he was acquitted. After the trial it was learned that the blank pages of the books which were sent him were covered with invisible writing, containing suggestions for his defense, and that by means of the chemicals concealed in the toothpaste and blotting paper, he was able to develop the writing and profit by its suggestions. As Steinmetz had made the invisible ink and planned the whole affair, he became a marked man, but he managed to escape to Switzerland, where he remained a year, and in 1889 made his way to the United States.

A stranger in a strange land, he was glad to obtain employment at \$12 a week with an electrical firm in Yonkers, N. Y. His loneliness may be imagined when the kindness of an acquaintance who invited him to his house to supper one evening was never forgotten by him. In the days of his prosperity he showered benefits on this friend, adopting one of his sons, and extending a helping hand to other members of the family.

Steinmetz's genius along scientific and inventive lines soon made itself manifest. When the firm for which he worked consolidated with the General Electric Company, he was transferred to their headquarters at Schenectady, where she became consulting engineer at a salary which was increased until it reached the

sum of \$100,000 a year. He took the professorship of electrical engineering at Union College, where his brilliant teaching and the clearness of his explanations brought flocks of students, so that the college is now considered one of the best for this study.

In spite of these exacting duties, Steinmetz found time to lecture and to write numerous magazine articles on his chosen theme. As president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering he was usually called to close the discussion, and to put before the members in a few clearcut phrases the gist of the argument and the general results of the meeting.

There are many practical inventions to be placed to his credit. The motors which light our cars, operate our elevators and light our streets were invented or perfected by Steinmetz. The Steinmetz Law of Magnetism is an invaluable aid to the engineer in his calculations.

His greater services to mankind, however, the result of long and arduous study, is the method by which the forces of river and waterfall have been controlled and converted into electrical power and safely conducted over long distances. The Steinmetz method made it possible to abandon the numerous small generating plants, that were formerly used, and to furnish electrical power from great central stations by supply lines. Much has already been done in this direction, and the new generation will doubtless see developments which will make our present facilities look like child's play.

Schenectady was very proud of her distinguished citizen, and his beautiful home, with its extensive hothouses and great laboratory, is among the show places of the city. That a poor, deformed youth, coming to a strange land without money or friends, should be able to achieve such success, is a convincing proof of the power of genius.

His death is a shock to many who believe he was on the eve of still greater discoveries. It was his dream that mechanical power could be so perfected that men would need to labor but four or five hours a day, with the rest of their time open for recreation and improvements. In all his work, he was inspired by this desire to be of help to his fellows, and America has reason to be proud of her adopted son, Charles Proteus Steinmetz.—*Kind Words.*

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND

Rev. O. J. Whilden, General Missionary, 605 Wilson Avenue, Roland Park, Baltimore—Grace Mission, Grace and St. Peter's Church, Park Ave., and Monument St.

SERVICES.

First Sunday, Holy Communion and Sermon, 3:15 p.m.
Second Sunday, Evening Prayer and Address, 3:15 p.m.
Third Sunday, Evening Prayer and Sermon, 3:15 p.m.
Fourth Sunday, Litany, or Ante-Communion and Sermon, 3:15 p.m.
Fifth Sunday, Ante-Communion and Catechism, 3:15 p.m.
Bible Class Meetings, every Sunday except the First, 4:30 p.m.
Guild and other Meetings, every Friday, except during July and August, 8 p.m.
Frederick—St. Paul's Mission, All Saints' Church, Second Sunday, 11 a.m.
Hagerstown—St. Thomas' Mission, St. John's Church, Second Sunday, 8 p.m.
Cumberland—St. Timothy's Mission, Emmanuel Church, Second Monday, 8 p.m.
Other Places by Appointments.

PROTESTANT-EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Dioceses of Washington, and the States of Virginia and West Virginia. Rev. Henry J. Pulver, General Missionary, Caton Avenue, Alexandria, Va.
Washington, D. C.—St. John's Parish Hall, 16th and H Streets, N. W. Services every Sunday, 11:15 a.m. Holy Communion, First Sunday of each month.

Richmond, Va.—St. Andrew's Church, Laurel and Beverley Streets. Service Second Sunday, 8 p.m. Bible Class, other Sundays, 11 a.m.
Norfolk, Va.—St. Luke's Church, Grady and Bute Streets. Services, Second Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Elizabeth's Silent Mission, St. Matthew's Church. Services every Sunday, at 3:30 p.m.
Services by Appointment—Virginia: Lynchburg, Roanoke, Newport News, and Staunton, West Virginia: Parkersburg, Huntington, Charleston, Clarksburg, Fairmont and Romney.

St. Joseph's Institute Alumni Association**NOVELTY NUT SOCIAL**

300 Pounds Assorted Nuts

TO BE HELD AT

Johnston Building
8-12 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Nevins Street Subway Station at Door.)

Saturday Evening, January 23, 1926

ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS

Dancing Games Prizes

D. De Renzis, Chairman
M. Higgins Paul DiAnno J. L. Call
W. Daly L. Allen

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL—\$2.00 a year.

CHARITY BALL

auspices of the

Hebrew Association of the Deaf

to be held at

HUNT'S POINT PALACE

COR. SO. BOULEVARD AND 163D STREET

BRONX, N. Y.

Saturday Evening, January 30, 1926

MUSIC BY THE MIAMI ORCHESTRA

SUBSCRIPTION - - - - - **ONE DOLLAR**

COMMITTEE

H. PLAPINGER, Chairman S. LOWENHERZ, Vice-Chairman
M. KREMEM, Treasurer G. BERMAN, Secretary
J. SEANDEL D. POLINSKY
B. MINTZ LESTER COHEN MRS. M. KREMEM
MISS R. LOBEL MISS F. GOLDWASSER

DIRECTIONS—Take either Seventh or Lexington Avenue, Bronx Subway to Simpson Street Station, and walk two blocks east to Hall or Pelham Bay Subway to Hunt's Point Station, and walk one block to Hall.

COMMITTEE RESERVES ALL RIGHTS

\$100 In Cash Prizes for Masquerade Costumes
Silver Cup and 1st Cash Prize to the King
Silver Cup and 1st Cash Prize to the Queen **\$100**

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL**Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball**

under the auspices of

BROOKLYN DIVISION, No. 23
National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

AT THE

New K. of C. Auditorium

Prospect Park West and Union Street, Brooklyn
Opposite Main Entrance to Prospect Park

Full Directions on all Tickets

Entire front row of balcony seats reserved at 50 cents each. Only 100 seats. Reserve yours early. Write Committee Secretary, 181 Hull Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Saturday Evening, February 6, 1926

ADMISSION - - - - - **ONE DOLLAR**

PAUL J. DIANNO, Chairman
WILBUR BOWERS, Vice-Chairman JOHN STIGLIABOTTI, Secretary
PETER REDDINGTON, Treasurer

ALEX L. PACH BENJAMIN FRIEDWALD JOSEPH CALL
HARRY P. KANE ALLEN HITCHCOCK SOL PACHTER
JOHN F. O'BRIEN EDWARD BAUM ISADORE BLUMENTHAL
JOHN D. SHEA JERE RUDOLPH JOSEPH SHEEHAN
AUSTIN Fogarty JACK SELTZER JOSEPH DRAGONETTI
PAUL Gaffney JOHN MORELLO JOSEPH MARINELLO

KEEP THIS DATE IN MIND!**32d ANNUAL DANCE**

under auspices of

New Jersey Deaf-Mutes' Society, Inc.

AT

SCHARY MANOR

104 CLINTON AVE. NEWARK, N. J.

ON

Saturday, April 10th, 1926

WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS

ALBERT NEGER, Chairman.

DELIGHTFUL CONTESTS FOR PRIZES,**FIRST ANNUAL****Twin Costume and Dance**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

HOUSTON ATHLETIC CLUB

AT THE

MAENNERCHOR HALL

203-207 East 56th Street, near Third Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Saturday Evening, March 27, 1926

ADMISSION, (including war tax) **55 CENTS**

MUSIC

LESTER E. CAHILL, Chairman.

How to Reach Hall—Take any train (Second and Third Avenue Elevated trains, Lexington Avenue Subway), and (B. M. T. for Queens to Lexington Avenue Station) to 59th Street Station, and walk back to 56th Street. The Hall is near the corner of Third Avenue.

FORTIETH YEAR

1886 1926

**BASKET BALL and DANCE**

Inter-City Championship

FANWOOD A. A. vs. LEXINGTON A. A.

Champions 1924 and 1925

Champions 1923

AUSPICES**Deaf-Mutes' Union League**

[INCORPORATED]

AT THE

22d REGIMENT ARMORY

Broadway and 168th Street

NEW YORK CITY

Saturday Evening, February 20, 1926

at 8:15 o'clock

MUSIC BY 22d N. Y. ENGINEERS BAND

Tickets, **\$1.00**

TWELFTH**ANNUAL****MASQUERADE BALL**

UNDER AUSPICES OF

Newark Division, No. 42, N. F. S. D.

AT

EAGLES' HALL

28 EAST PARK STREET

Newark, N. J.

Afternoon and Evening, February 22, 1926

A. L. THOMAS, Chairman.

Full particulars later.

FIFTH ANNUAL**GAMES****Fanwood Athletic Association**

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

AT THE

INSTITUTION GROUNDS

Monday Afternoon, May 31, 1926</